Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 25, of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1792. [Whole No. 347.]

Treasury Department,

AUGUST 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 13th day of October next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1793, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the State of New-York.

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt, }
Two quarts of vinegar, } per 100 rations.
Two pounds of ſoap, }
One pound of candles. }

The propoſals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Poſts, or ſeparately, for Springfield and Weſt-Point.

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the fourth day of October next incluſively, for the ſupply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the ſervice of the United States——viz.

FOR THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

4608 Hats	18460 Shirts
4608 Coats	7956 Pair of Socks
4608 Veſts	4608 Blankets
8668 Woolen Overalls	4608 Stocks
9216 Linen Overalls	4608 Stock Claſps
18376 Pair of Shoes	4608 Pair of Buckles

FOR THE CAVALRY.

360 Caps	720 Pair of Stockings
360 Coats	1440 Shirts
360 Veſts	360 Blankets
360 Pair of Leather Breeches	360 Stocks
	360 Stock Claſps; alſo,
720 Pair of Boots	1200 Rifle Shirts, to be
360 Pair of Spurs	made of Ruſſia Sheeting.

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The propoſals may compriſe the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of the component articles; to be furniſhed agreeably to patterns or ſpecimens, which will be ſhewn at the War Office. Good ſecurity will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if neceſſary, ſuch reaſonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treaſury ſhall deem expedient.

War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of } *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the
Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.

BY THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Pennſylvania, ſſ. L. S. THOMAS MIFFLIN.

WHEREAS it appears from the Return of an Inqueſt which was held on the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt inſtant, that a certain Elizabeth Reeves, of the city of Philadelphia, ſpinſter, has been wilfully and with malice aforethought murdered by ſome perſon or perſons, to the ſaid Inqueſt unknown: And whereas juſtice, humanity, and policy require, that every exertion ſhould be made to detect and puniſh the perpetrator or perpetrators of a crime ſo heinous: Therefore I have thought it proper and expedient to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the ſaid Murder, his, her, or their aiders and abettors, to be paid upon the conviction of them, or any of them. And all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Conſtables, and other Officers of the Commonwealth (according to the duties of their reſpective ſtations) are hereby required and enjoined, to employ all lawful means, for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring, trying, and bringing to juſtice, as well the perpetrator, and perpetrators of the ſaid Murder, as alſo all other perſons aiding and aſſiſting therein.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State at Philadelphia, this twenty-ſecond day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and of the Commonwealth the ſeventeenth.

By the GOVERNOR.
A. J. DALLAS, Sec'ry of the Commonwealth.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. II.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

IN my laſt, the general principle of honeſty, as an eſſential requiſite for a repreſentative was glanced at—the idea was ſuggeſted that *private* and *public* honeſty are to be aſſociated in ſcanning the characters which ought to arreſt the attention of electors—and in fact there is not a more obvious and unerring criterion, to guide us in our enquiries. It ought to be eſtabliſhed as a maxim in the mind of every elector, that he, who diſcovers no regard for thoſe obligations of moral, ſocial, and political duty, which conſtitute the beauty, peace and ſecurity of every well regulated community or government, is not to be depended on in any public truſt whatever.

It may not be improper to ſketch a few outlines of the other requiſites neceſſary to form the character of a competent repreſentative. In this improved ſtate of our country, when, through the favorable operation of thoſe wiſe, literary inſtitutions which our anceſtors eſtabliſhed, and the preſent age has augmented and improved, there is ſo great a proportion of men of ſuperior attainments—at a time when we ſee and realize the immenſe diſproportion between perſons of education, and literary improvements, and thoſe who do not poſſeſs thoſe advantages; when we ſee the influence this weight of abilities, muſt neceſſarily poſſeſs in oppoſition to ordinary or medium acquirements—when we conſider the important rank which Pennſylvania holds in the ſcale of the Union—the idea comes with irreſiſtable force, that it is our indiſpenſable duty to ſupport that rank by electing perſons of the moſt diſtinguiſhed abilities, natural and acquired, as repreſentatives in Congreſs to maintain the honor, and advance the intereſt of the commonwealth, in connection with that of the union. It is of more importance than is generally imagined, that the public attention ſhould be rouſed to a conſideration of this point. Men of conſcious honor, integrity and great abilities, are among the laſt in a free community, who are ſolicitous for public appointments—they never will be found either making *direct* applications to the people or uſing *indirect* methods through the agency of others, to procure their ſuffrages—ſuch are the perſons from whom alone we are to expect diſintereſted and independent conduct in public life—ſuch characters muſt be ſought after—and tempted from their retirements by the moſt honorable of all inducements, the free unſolicited ſuffrages of a *free* community. Men of this deſcription, when placed on the theatre of public life, will be ſuperior to party, prejudice and paſſion; ſuperior to the little conſiderations that warp the needy and ſelfiſh from the line of rectitude; and ſuperior to the glare of ſophiſtry and unprincipled profeſſions, which overpower and bewilder the faculties of uninformed minds. On this important point a few additional obſervations ſhall be offered in a future paper—it may ſuffice for the preſent juſt to remark, that *integrity* and real *ability* are more frequently united than it is for the intereſt of ſome perſons to allow—hence a ſuſpicion of men of talents is induſtriouſly circulated among the people, by thoſe who hope to find their account in depreciating the utility of learning; a more fatal error cannot be adopted by freemen than this, that learning, virtue and abilities, are prejudical to the cauſe of Liberty and the Rights of Men. C.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

WILL you be ſo kind as to favor us with ſome explanation of the circumſtances which attended the taking of a late Oath, in vindication of the Secretary of State, which appeared in your Gazette. Was it ſworn upon the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God?—Did the vindicator kiſs the Chriſtian Scriptures upon the occaſion?—Did he appear reverent—as one who knew the worth and value of thoſe precious records—and who was ſenſible of the danger of a falſe appeal to God?—Did he ſeem to be impreſſed with the belief of a particular providence, to animadvert upon falſe ſwearers*?—Or did he ſcruple the uſe of the Scriptures in his oath of purgation†, and chuſe rather to kiſs the works of Voltaire, to whom certain pious heathens offer incenſe moſt devoutly ſince his apotheoſis?—Perhaps, indeed, he had recourſe to a more ſubſtantial patron, and ſaluted with devout reverence the Secretary's *learned* Notes upon Virginia; where he ſo *wiſely* attempts to refute the account of the deluge, which is evidently ſtated by MOSES to be a miracle, by a recurrence to philoſophical and merely *natural* principles.——If you can caſt any light upon this dark tranſaction, you will oblige a number of your friends, who conſider the appeal to Heaven, to which I allude, as inexpreſſibly ridiculous, viewing as they do the character of the gentleman whoſe vindication is intended, as well as that of the vindicator.

I am, your humble ſervant,
AN ENQUIRER.

* *See the 36th number of the National Gazette—where the belief of a particular providence is treated as an* impious tenet.

† *The cuſtom of allowing people to purge themſelves by oath, is at this day retained in very few ſyſtems of juriſprudence. However, as the Editor of the National Gazette appears to have a predileƈtion for the Church of Scotland (ſee his paper of December 8, 1791) where it is ſometimes uſed, perhaps he embraced the praƈtice from that reſpectable authority.*

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Mr. RUSSELL,

BEING diſpoſed to do juſtice to the Manufactures of the country, and knowing your diſpoſition to promote ſo deſirable an object, I wiſh you to publiſh the following facts, &c.

That in the month of October, 1790, I purchaſed a quantity of ſail cloth of the Boſton Manufacture, which I have uſed on board the ſhip ELIZA, and performed two circuitous voyages from this port to Charleſton, (S. C.) and Europe, and the ſails are now in ſo good a ſtate, as in my eſtimation to be fully equal to any new ſails made of Ruſſia Duck, although no expenſe has accrued thereon ſince they were made. JOSEPH TILDEN.

EXTRACTS.

"IT is a very popular opinion, that all things were made for the uſe of man. According to this idea, he may cut and carve the good things of this life, and ſay, this nature gave to me, and I may uſe it as I pleaſe. Wine, in its natural ſtate, has ſome of the qualities of ſpiritous liquors, ſuch as cauſing intoxication, and a briſk circulation of animal fluids; but it is the quantity of brandy, which is put into modern wine, that makes it poiſonous.

"We might as well ſay, nature made gunpowder for the uſe of man, as ſpiritous liquors; though Milton in his poem, introduces Satan, as the inventor of that medley of combuſtibles. If he had repreſented the ſame author, as the firſt diſtiller of ſpirits, I think it would have been an improvement of the ſubject, eſpecially as it is produced by the force of the very element he lives in, and partakes much of its nature, and there is no weapon he has handled with more ſucceſs in the miſery and deſtruction of the human race. It has been a practice of ſome commanders to uſe this fiery liquid, to inſpire artificial courage; in this reſpect, gunpowder may be ſaid to be inferior to rum.

"After all that can be ſaid in favor of the uſe of this bewitching poiſon, I am confident that the perſon who has taken a draught, is rendered leſs capable of withſtanding the temptation to a ſecond. The greateſt drunkards have once abhorred the vice, and have formed reſolutions to refrain from it, but from a fatal curioſity, and above all from aſſociating with grogbruiſers, he tries it, he finds it exhilerating—he tries it again, and again, till it becomes conſtitutional, and then—farewell to all Eſſays of

"SOBER REASON."

"GOD tempers the wind to the ſhorn lamb." It is methinks, a ſentence which contains a ſyſtem in itſelf—and it is replete with the quinteſſence of morality, religion and divinity—It is replete with morality, for example is on all hands allowed to be more influential than precept, and it exhibits a view of the Lord of Univerſal nature, beſtowing ſuch minute regards upon the feelings of the family which his plaſtic word had commanded into being, as to be attentive even to the wants of the bleating innocent, who, ſhorn of its fleecy covering, ſtands in need of the vernal zephyr which is then commiſſioned to move ſo gently over the warm ſurface of his diſrobed body.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, May 15.

THE ſhips which ſailed two years ago, under the command of Don Alexander Malaſpina, to make diſcoveries on the Southern coaſts of America, are arrived in good condition at Acapulco, in New-Spain, from whence Don Malaſpina means to proceed on his voyage.

FULDA, May 22.

His Pruſſian Majeſty's Privy Counſellor of Finances at Haerlem, is arrived at Caſſel to eſtabliſh magazines in the environs of Marbourg for the Pruſſian troops, who in three weeks will leave that city, to march towards the Main. The barbers and the butchers have received orders to furniſh the proviſions neceſſary for that time. The engineers have been to inſpect the bridges over which thoſe troops are to paſs, in order to aſcertain whether they will bear the weight of large cannon.

BRUSSELS, June 4.

The main body of M. la Fayette's army occupies part of the territory of Leige, extending towards Charlerai. It is about 20,000 ſtrong—is receiving daily reinforcements, and is exerciſed in grand military evolutions with great aſſiduity.

The French camp between Dunkirk and Oſtend threatens Flanders, which our generals ſeem to have left naked, in order to concentrate their forces near Tournay, Mons, and Namur. The camp de Halles is forwarding with the greateſt poſſible activity; it is intended to cover Bruſſells on all ſides, in caſe of an unexpected defeat on the frontiers.

At home the revolution ſpirit is by no means extinct. Every occaſion is eagerly laid hold of to inflame the minds of the people, and it is only by numerous patroles of troops ſcouring the ſtreets night and day that inſurrection is prevented. A great number of ſuſpected perſons were apprehended on the 1ſt and 2d inſtant and ſent to priſon. For ſeveral days paſt, a body of free-booters, horſe and foot, have infeſted the ſurrounding country, and laid the villages under contribution. They are ſaid to be numerous, and hourly encreaſing; ſome Huſſars have been ſent in purſuit of them, but they are too well acquainted with the country to be ſurprized.

HAGUE, June 5.

In conſequence of ſeveral perſons concerned in the forgery of Aſſignats being diſcovered at Amſterdam, M. de Maulde, the new miniſter of France to the States General, has preſented a memorial, demanding that the criminals, who are all Frenchmen, ſhould be apprehended, and delivered up to France. The anſwer of the government is not yet known. He has likewiſe preſented a memorial on the ſubject of the inſult offered to the French flag a few months ſince, to which the anſwer is equally uncertain.

Intelligence of rather an unpleaſant nature has been received from the Dutch ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies. The war againſt the King of Candia, in the iſland of Ceylon, continues ſtill with but little ſucceſs, and is attended with great expenſe to the company. The government of Batavia, in conſequence of the ſcarcity of money, has been driven to the neceſſity of levying the 50th Denier.

PARIS, June 8.

Things in themſelves the moſt trivial, become of importance in ſuch a ſituation as ours. The Municipality came to a reſolution that no perſon ſhould be obliged to take any notice of the proceſſion of the Hoſt, and that no public force ſhould be called out

to attend it. This reſolution, which left every man to do as he pleaſed, was repreſented as an intentional inſult to the Catholic worſhip; and notwithſtanding a heavy rain, the ceremony was yeſterday more pompouſly celebrated, great numbers of the troops of the line and national guards attending, than if no ſuch reſolution had been paſſed.

The arrival of M. d'Orleans at Valenciennes having been made a pretext for circulating a report among the troops, that the greater part of their officers meant to quit the ſervice. Marſhal Luckner gave out in general orders, that he ſhould conſider all reports tending to produce jealouſy and diſunion in the army as a perſonal injury to himſelf—and that he knew of but one party—the glory of France, and the maintenance of her conſtitution.

The Secretary for foreign affairs, named Dumorier, threatened the world with a reſignation, when it was in agitation to bring him to account for the ſix millions paid into his hands for *ſecret purpoſes*, ſuch as fomenting diſcord and revolt in the neighbouring countries. But when, through the interference of his good friends, it was decreed that he might do *what he pleaſed* with the inconſiderable ſum, he condeſcended to remain in office for the *good of his country*.

Every time M. Chabot comes about with his impeaching budget, the ears of the auditory are wounded by indecent expreſſions, ſlanderous reports and criminal defamation, which, in the reign of the law, would have brought down condign puniſhment on the head of him who would have dared to uſe them. On Monday he accuſed almoſt all the *honeſt* men in the kingdom—his proofs, as he modeſtly called the inſignificant ſtring of evidence he adduced, were chiefly collected from anonymous letters, the information of ſervants diſcharged from reſpectable families, for various diſdemeanors; drunken coachmen, and lazy footmen—he denounced *The Gazette Univerſelle* as a dangerous libel; (becauſe it never ſtimulates to murther, or inſurrection) he accuſed La Fayette, Rochambeau, and the deceaſed General Dillon, as friends to a Counter-Revolution, &c. —Though hooted by his brethren, his documents were referred to a committee, thoſe excepted which criminated the Generals, now at the head of the army. I ſhall only ſay one word more of maſter Chabot—it was moved by a member of his own party, that he ſhould be ſent to priſon, if not to bedlam.

Gen. Arthur Dillon has been once more to the aſſembly to ſolicit juſtice for the memory of his departed relative; he was accompanied by Chaumont who begged permiſſion to be preſent on the day of the report, he aſſured them he would prove that his Gen. was all bravery, goodneſs, honour and talents; the petitioners were received with diſtinction.

Letters from Tournay, May 29.

The French 3000 in number, attempted to take by aſſault a chapel, called Notre-dame-de-Bon-ſecours—which is ſaid to be rich. The Prince of Ligne was informed of it, and reſolved to defend it with 800 grenadiers. Having choſen a very ſtrong ſtation, he obliged the beſiegers to retire, with ſome confuſion. The Prince took advantage of it, purſued, killed 40, and took 12 priſoners, with ſome field pieces and proviſions.

M. Chabot a member of the National Aſſembly attempted to enter the terrace of Feuillans with a ſword cane, and was diſarmed by the centinel ſtationed there, who had poſitive orders ſo to do.

In his anger at the ſuppoſed inſult, which was owing to a prudential regulation of police, he wrote the following inſolent letter to the King.

"That the King of the French ſhould prohibit entrance into his palace to perſons armed, the writer would think a precaution juſtified by the diſtruſt to which the conduct of the court has given riſe. But to cauſe to be diſarmed, at the entrance of a garden, public in its nature, or by the permiſſion of the proprietors,—cauſe a repreſentative of the ſovereign, ſole proprietor of that garden, to be diſarmed, is inſulting to the nation, and of a piece with that Auſtrian ſyſtem which tends to debaſe the National Aſſembly. The ſubſcriber hopes the King of the French will give orders that his cane be returned, and will take away a centinel inſulting to the people we repreſent.

(Signed) F. CHABOT, Deputy."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, JUNE 5.

The Rector of St. Germain l'Auxerrois invited the Aſſembly to aſſiſt by a deputation at the proceſſion of the Hoſt on Thurſday. An order was made to this effect, which was no ſooner paſt than ſeveral members moved that it ſhould be reported, or in other words, revoked. On the other ſide it was ſaid, that to revoke this order would be to declare that they had completely ſet aſide the national religion; and it was agreed that the Aſſembly ſhould not ſit on Thurſday, that every member might be at liberty to attend ſuch religious ceremony as he thought proper.

M. Arthur Dillon appeared at the bar, and requeſted a ſpeedy report on the papers before the committees, in proof of the innocence and patriotiſm of his unfortunate relation who was murdered at Liſle.

The numbering of aſſignats was ſhewn to be no check to counterfeiting, and the expence of it was calculated to amount to near 560,000 livres on the large aſſignats, and to upwards of 2,000,000 on the ſmall. It was propoſed, inſtead of this mode of proceeding, to divide them ſimply into ſeries, this way;—2000 aſſignats of the ſeries of 2 livres, 10 ſols, and ſo on, down to the aſſignats of 10 ſols. This was adopted.

At twelve, the order of the day was taken up,—the diſcuſſion on the Auſtrian Committee. Mr. Chabot aſcended the tribune to prove the exiſtence of this conſpiracy againſt the conſtitution. [A ſketch of this ſpeech would be lengthy, unintereſting, and, to us, in a great degree unintelligible. The French Editor concludes his account of the ſpeech, as follows;]

All the facts, all the letters, all the depoſitions brought forward by the orator prove at leaſt, that there are ill intentioned people, great crimes unpuniſhed, criminals that ought to be proſecuted and be made to feel the ſeverity of the law.—But ſtill one would aſk, Where are the guilty? Where are the members of the Auſtrian committee? We would wiſh to hear their names,—to ſee them—Where are they?

The diſcuſſion was interrupted by Mr. Servan, who came to thank the aſſembly for the confidence they had ſhewn him, and to communicate a project which he conceived eſſential to the ſafety and tranquility of France. A decree commands a repetition of the ceremony of the federation on the 14th of July in each year. M. Servan propoſed a general federation on the next 14th of July, at which deputations from the National Guards of the whole kingdom ſhould aſſiſt, and then, that they ſhould be organized and aſſiſt in ſecuring the tranquility of the capital. Referred to the committee of legiſlation and public inſtruction.

We this moment received a letter, dated Rome, May 16, from which we extract what follows.

"The Holy Father returned to this city three days after that fixed for his return. He is arrived in perfect health. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the joy of all ranks at his ſafe arrival: He was, in a manner, carried in triumph to the Vatican.

During the Pope's journey, a Frenchman, in a ſmall fiſherman's canoe, was landing near the Pontini marſhes. The centinel poſted there aſked the traveller who he was, and whither he was going. An anſwer was refuſed, and ſome reſiſtance attempted. The ſoldier fired, and wounded him in the legs. The traveller fell, was taken and ſent to Terracine. He was ſearched—much gold, ſilver, bills of exchange and other papers were found about him. A ſurgeon, who ſpeaks French, was brought to dreſs his wound. *Burn,* ſaid he to the ſurgeon, *burn all my papers, and as a reward take as much of that gold and ſilver as you will.* The ſurgeon communicated the propoſal to the civil authority, and the Frenchman is impriſoned.

LONDON, June 11.

The German Princes of the circles of Alſace and Suabia have decreed, that no interruption on account of the war, ſhall be given to the commerce of France with their States.

The Elector of Cologn has demanded of the States of his Electorate the ſubſidies neceſſary for ſupporting his quota of troops in the army of the Empire, but they have abſolutely refuſed them.

In the Jacobin Club is a man called LA CROIX who made the following motion the day before yeſterday: Take away the *female Auſtrian and put all the Generals in priſon!*" CHABOT was Chairman, and thus anſwered him—"Your motion is rather ſtrong, my friend, withdraw it for the moment, but don't loſe it."

The remnants of antiquity—curious ſtones—moſaic pavements—precious ſculptures—even entire apartments with their furniture, all in high preſervation, found lately at Borgheſe, in Italy, are daily conveyed to Rome. It is no longer a doubt that the above are the relics of the ancient city of Gabie, which was ſwallowed up by an earthquake.

The affairs of France, to the happineſs of the friends of the human race, are mending apace. The Elector of Treves ſpeaks friendly to the cauſe of Liberty. The Swiſs Cantons do the ſame, and the King of Pruſſia has been warned of the conſequence of oppoſing the Rights of Man.

The laſt accounts from Vienna ſtated, that 70,000 Ruſſians had entered Poland.

The miniſter is dreadfully alarmed leſt Mr. Paine ſhould write ſuch a letter to him as he has addreſſed to Mr. Secretary Dundas; we cannot eaſily conceive that if he does, Mr. Pitt will *not know how to anſwer it!*

On the 15th of May, M. Chalons, the French Ambaſſador at the Court of Portugal, delivered M. Pinto, the Portugueſe Miniſter, the declaration of war by the French nation againſt the King of Hungary and Bohemia.———The Miniſter returned for anſwer, that this court wiſhed well to the tranquility of the French nation, and that of the King of Hungary, and that he was authoriſed to aſſure the French Ambaſſador of the moſt ſtrict neutrality on the part of Portugal.

The health of the Queen was ſtill unſettled, but Dr. Willis had great hopes of her recovery.

Many Diſſenters ſay, that Mr. Fox has gone ſufficient lengths in their favor. They approve (to uſe their familiar way of talking of their friend) of Tom Paine's book in toto. Now Mr. Fox has ſpoken decidedly againſt it—ſo that, although he has ſhewn his dexterity at coalitions, he muſt "outdo his uſual outdoings," to preſerve their political confidence.

GOD alone is the author of reaſon; no ſublunary power therefore, whether under the ſhape of camps or cannons can blot it out from the great book of fate, which ſo many earthly kingdoms are reading at this moment. Prejudices and tyrants are, nevertheleſs, both very ſtrong, and cannot be expected to loſe their hold ſuddenly.

It is an acknowledged fact, that every thing new is alarming to the ignorant and the prejudiced.

Thus we hear the doctrine of the Rights of Man condemned by thoſe who are incapable of underſtanding its ſublimity, and abuſed by men in power who thrive by the ignorance of the former deſcription of perſons.

With all the noiſe and nonſenſe about proſecuting Mr. Paine, we hear nothing of the attorney-general having received orders to proſecute Mr. Burke for a libel on the conſtitution, or on Mr. Roſe for corrupt interference in the Weſtminſter election.

Friday two ſhip loads of French officers arrived at Dover from France. They take out their paſſ-ports for England, and hence take their paſſage to Oſtend, to join the emigrant army.

The Duke of York diſplays wonderful activity of body. His highneſs is at a review in the morning, at races in the afternoon, at a Carlton houſe dinner in the evening, and at a Buckingham houſe ball at night. Princes can out-do common people in ſuch things, 'tis plain.

TRIAL OF MR. HASTINGS.

On Saturday Mr. Dallas began to ſum up the evidence on the Benares charge. He, with great ability, and in elegant language, went into the leading features of Bulwant Sing's conduct, and demonſtratively proved, that inſtead of that Zemindar being a friend to the Britiſh government, he was its greateſt enemy; his intention being moſt evidently to cut off the whole of the Britiſh army.

The learned Counſel went at large into the buſineſs; and where an opportunity offered, diſplayed his eloquence with fine effect on his auditors. He beſought their Lordſhips to try Mr. Haſtings not by the weight of abilities that brought forward the charge, but by the laws of immutable juſtice—and to aſk their own hearts, did he, or did he not act honeſtly, nobly, bravely, and prudently in that critical moment when a ſinking empire was to be ſaved? Was he to look to Great-Britain for ſuccours when Great-Britain had the powers of France, Spain, America and Holland to contend with? Was he to wait for inſtruction at a time when the delay of a moment would rob us of every valuable poſſeſſion in India? Sure not. Common ſenſe, natural prudence forbade it.

What he did was right, and he ſhould venture to ſay, if it was wrong, Mr. Haſtings alone was not culpable —The "black malignancy of mind" —"The dark and deep malice of heart" did not ſingly centre in the boſom of Mr. Haſtings.—Mr. Haſtings had accomplices equally entitled to the full force of theſe epithets, ſo liberally beſtowed by the honorable Managers—Sir Eyre Coote, Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Francis, all came under the full force and meaning of the word accomplices to Mr. Haſtings' guilt: together they muſt ſtand, together they muſt fall.

Mr. Dallas purſued this idea to its extent, and dwelt upon it with full force of argument: after which he went extenſively into the conduct of Cheyt Sing, and continued ſpeaking until five o'clock when the court broke up.

In compliance with the Petition of Mr. Haſtings to his Majeſty, the Houſe of Peers will continue to ſit, it is ſaid, on the trial in Weſtminſter-Hall, and ſee the end of Mr. Haſtings' defence on the preſent charge, during the preſent ſeſſion.

Extract of a letter, dated Egra *(Bohemia) May 26.*

"By the time you receive this letter, Archduke Charles will be at the army of the Duke of Saxe-Techin. He is the bearer of inſtructions which will give new activity to the operations of the army in Brabant.

"As to the Imperial crown, you may reſt aſſured that it will be placed on the head of the King of Hungary, and that the ceremony of the coronation will take place at Frankfort from the 3d to the 8th of July.

"Then, and at that time, there will be a grand and laſt committee, who will take final meaſures to reſtore to France a government, tranquility, and to annihilate the ſeeds of anarchy which have done you ſo much miſchief."

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 17.

At a meeting of the Truſtees of Columbia College held at the College Hall, on Monday the 9th day of July, 1792.

The board proceeding to the election of officers; the following gentlemen were by balloting unanimouſly elected, to wit:

Dr. *Johan Chriſtoff Kunzie*, profeſſor of the Oriental Languages.

Dr. *Samuel Latham Mitchell*, profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory, Chymiſtry, Agriculture and the other arts depending thereon.

Dr. *Samuel Nicoll* profeſſor of the practice of Phyſic; and,

Mr. *Vilette de Marcellin*, profeſſor of the French Language.

Extract from the minutes.

ROBERT HARPUR, Clerk.

BOSTON, Auguſt 16.

On the 2d of June laſt, the houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Reed, of Rehoboth, Maſſachuſetts, by ſome accident took fire, and was immediately conſumed, the chimney and cellar walls fell in ruins together. A noble ſpirit of ſympathy for the diſtreſſed operated at this time on the inhabitants, who, under the direction of Meſſrs. Sabin, Bourn and Perrin, went to work, and in 14 days, by their ſpirited and ſurpriſing exertions, the cellar walls were built up—a fine frame put thereon—a beautiful ſtack of chimneys erected—the houſe well incloſed and handſomely finiſhed and painted.—May the ſame benevolent ſpirit that moved and animated this people, ever prevail through the land where deſtroying conflagrations rage.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25.

We have authority to inform the public, that a ſecond Loan, at *four* per cent. intereſt, has been lately effected in Europe, for account of the United States. The ſum is equal to the amount of the former Loan, 3,000,000 of Guilders, or about 1,200,000 Dollars.

By a Boſton paper we learn, that the Hon. Mr. GERRY declines a re-election for the next Congreſs.

By a proclamation of Governor TELFAIR, it appears that JOHN MILLEDGE, Eſq. is choſen a repreſentative in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States to fill the vacancy in the Eaſtern Diſtrict of that State.

In laſt Saturday's Gazette, it was mentioned that intelligence had been received at Pittſburgh, that ſeveral parties of Indians were approaching the frontiers of Weſtmoreland County: Subſequent accounts, received by the Pittſburgh poſt of yeſterday, ſay, that no Indian trails were diſcovered, and that the trails ſeen were thoſe of Militia from that County, out on a tour of duty.

A ſoldier by the name of Hugh M'Laughlin, was hanged at Pittſburgh laſt Monday week, for deſertion and horſe-ſtealing.

Accounts from the Weſt-Indies mention a very heavy gale of wind having happened about the 3d and 4th of Auguſt, which did much damage at St. Martins and the adjacent places.

Several French paſſengers arrived in the Hannah, Capt. Stobo, from Havre-de-Grace.

Some of the ſtones of which the walls of the Baſtile were compoſed have been ſold in Boſton at auction, at a penny an ounce.

A young woman named Eleanor Mackay was accidentally drowned laſt Monday evening, at High-Street wharf, in ſight of ſeveral ſpectators; ſhe was taken up as ſoon as grapplings could be procured for the purpoſe, which was near half an hour after ſhe fell into the water—every exertion was made to produce reſuſcitation, but without effect.

The bodies of two men were taken out of the river on Sunday and Monday laſt—the juries of inqueſt on both caſes, brought in, accidental death.

In a pocket of one of the men, was a letter ſigned JOSEPH WILSON, addreſſed to Mr. JOHN PATERSON.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, at their late ſeſſion in this city, the Attorney-General, in his official capacity, and of his own mere motion, applied for a mandamus to the circuit courts of Pennſylvania, to proceed under the penſion law paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs.

That law, it will be remembered, impoſes certain duties on the federal judges, which the circuit courts of Pennſylvania and New-York judged unconſtitutional, and which the firſt entirely refuſed to execute.

The firſt queſtion that aroſe was independent of the main queſtion, viz.—Whether it was part of the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States, to ſuperintend the deciſions of the inferior courts, and if to him they appeared improper, to move the ſupreme court for a reviſion.

Opinions were much divided.

In favor of the Attorney-General's exerciſing this power, the following are the heads of the principal arguments inſiſted on:—The analogy between the nature of that office here and in England—That part of the judiciary act which gives the Attorney-General a ſuperintendance over the courts of the United States in the courts of juſtice, which, giving latitude to the word *concern*, brought the caſe within the power granted by the law; and the Attorney-General being the only officer of the ſupreme executive to whom the conſtitution gives a ſuperintendance over the execution of all the laws of the Union.

Againſt this opinion it was alledged, that the analogy drawn was not ſound, but rather dangerous; that the latitude given to the word *concern*, would tend to give that officer a right, officially, to interfere in any law controverſy between citizen and citizen, as the United States were *concerned* in ſeeing juſtice done in every caſe—and that as the act of the Attorney-General was not within his ordinary duty, it would require ſpecial authority from the ſupreme executive to eſtabliſh its propriety.

Theſe were the principal heads of the arguments uſed. The diſcuſſion was full, and the bench divided on the queſtion. Judges Iredell, Johnſon, and Blair, declaring in favor of the Attorney-General, and Judges Wilſon, Cuſhing, and the Chief Juſtice, entertaining the contrary opinion.

This equal diviſion was ſufficient to reject the mode of proceeding Mr. Randolph firſt adopted, who then ſtarted on another ground, as counſel for a petitioner who had been unſucceſsful in his application to the diſtrict court of Pennſylvania.

His motion, after being accompanied with the reaſons which influenced him to believe that the inferior courts had erred, was poſtponed for a final deciſion until the next court.

Fed. Gaz.

A droll adventure lately happened near St. Carlos, in Italy.—A Frenchman diſcourſing with ſome bricklayers' labourers, at the palace of Fiano, deplored the wretchedneſs of their condition, amidſt ſo many rich princes and prelates, and highly commended the ſyſtem of equalization eſtabliſhed in France; when one of the labourers ſuddenly interrupted him, and lifting up his tray of wet mortar, placed it on the Frenchman's head, ſaying, "Let us here try your ſyſtem of equality; I carried up the laſt tray, do you carry up this." The Frenchman being decently dreſſed, was heartily enraged at the compliment, and got away as well as he could to complain of the inſolence. He was heartily laughed at; and it is ſaid that he has ſince left the town.

FOREIGN ABSTRACT.

In conſequence of the declaration of war, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador was to quit Warſaw in a few days. The King of Poland is to command the army of the Poles in perſon.

Pruſſia is arming, but her troops it is ſuſpected are deſtined againſt Poland.

The King of Bohemia it is ſaid claims from the Court of London the guarantee of the Auſtrian Netherlands.

Mr. Paine has publiſhed a long letter to Mr. Dundas, one of the Britiſh Secretary's of State—occaſioned by ſome ſtrictures which fell from him and other members of the Houſe of Commons on his Rights of Man—this letter, after ſome preliminary remarks, is a recapitulation of part of his ſecond publication.

It appears that a ſcheme was in agitation in Paris, at the date of the laſt accounts, and a decree had paſſed the National Aſſembly at the inſtance of M. Servan, late Miniſter of War, to form an encampment of 20,000 men in the environs of that city.—The people were much divided on the ſubject—and petitions remonſtrances and addreſſes pro and con were preſented to the Aſſembly by large bodies of perſons.

Lord Hood, it is reported, is to be appointed Governor of Jamaica.

In the *Nation*'s Gazette of laſt Wedneſday, it is ſaid "That ſome members of the Senate, as well as of the Houſe, ſold the permanent reſidence for the aſſumption, and the aſſumption for the reſidence."

What a different ſpirit is diſcovered in the following extract.——N. B. The above ſlander is anonymous.

Robert Rutherford, Eſq. is a candidate for the repreſentation in Congreſs of the Diſtrict which Alexander White, Eſq has hitherto repreſented.—In the Potowmack Guardian of 6th inſt. appeared an Addreſs, ſigned a Farmer; *the following extract from Mr. White's anſwer on the 13th, will explain the motives of competition: this extract is highly intereſting, as it ſerves to explain and ſet in a fair and candid point of view, ſeveral tranſactions which have been miſtated and groſsly miſrepreſented:*

"Mr. *Farmer* ſays, that by the aſſumption of the State debts, Virginia has loſt near a million of money, and that I could have prevented it.—To which I anſwer—that the aſſertion is totally unfounded—that Mr. *Rutherford*, with all his knowledge of the affairs of this State and of the Union, cannot produce documents to give it the ſemblance of truth.—On the contrary, more than one third of the intereſt of the State Debts is done away, and the remainder thrown into a channel which puts it out of the power of ſheriffs to viſit and diſtreſs the people—the great reduction of taxes at the ſame time that ample proviſion is made for all the exigencies of government, confirms this aſſertion. I could not have prevented the paſſage of the act, the majority was ſuch that my vote would not have affected the queſtion in any ſtage of the buſineſs. I mention this only to ſhew the little attention Mr. *Farmer* pays to truth.—I am willing to give further explanations on this and all other ſubjects to every candid inquirer—but I make no apology—leaſt of all that which Mr. *Farmer* makes for me, becauſe the Journals of Congreſs would teſtify againſt me.—The Northern Members never conſented that the ſeat of government ſhould be on the Potowmac—not a member voted for that bill whoſe local intereſt did not lead him to do ſo; and ſeveral of the Southern Members, thoſe too, who were moſt ſolicitous to obtain the aſſumption, voted againſt it. I agree that the Federal City is ſituated where it ought to be—but if you will take the trouble to calculate the proportion between the inhabitants North and Eaſt of the Potowmac, and thoſe South and Weſt of it, you will find the queſtion will not appear ſo ſelf evident as Mr. *Farmer* ſuppoſes. In fact it required unremitted attention and great Legiſlative abilities to carry that meaſure, and I do not heſitate to ſay, that the Virginia delegation deſerved the grateful thanks of their country for their exertions on the occaſion."

Extracts from Mr. Paine's letter to Mr. Secretary Dundas—London, June 6.

"The expence of all the ſeveral departments of the General Repreſentative Government of the United States of America, extending over a ſpace of country nearly ten times larger than England, is two hundred and ninety-four thouſand, five hundred and fifty-eight dollars, which at 4s. 6d. per dollar, is 66,275l. 11s. ſterling, and is thus apportioned.

	£.	£.
Expence of the Executive Department.		
The Office of Preſidency at which the Preſident receives nothing for himſelf,	5,625	0
Vice-Preſident,	1,125	0
Chief Juſtice,	900	0
Five Aſſociate Juſtices,	8,937	10
Nineteen Judges of Diſtricts and Attorney-General,	6,837	15
Legiſlative Department.		
Members of Congreſs at ſix dollars (1l. 7s.) per day, their Secretaries, Clerks, Chaplains, Meſſengers, Door-keepers, &c.	25,515	0
Treaſury Department.		
Secretary, Aſſiſtants, Comptroller, Auditor, Treaſurer, Regiſter, & Loan-Office-keeper, in each State, together with all neceſſary Clerks, Office-Keepers, &c.	12,825	0
Department of State including foreign Affairs.		
Secretary, Clerks, &c. &c.	1,406	5
Department of War.		
Secretary, Clerks, Paymaſters, Commiſſioner, &c.	1,562	10
Commiſſioner for ſettling old accounts.		
The whole Board, Clerks, &c.	2,598	15
Incidental and contingent expences.		
For Fire Wood, Stationary, Printing, &c.	4,036	16
Total	66,275	11

On account of the incurſions of the Indians on the back ſettlements, Congreſs is at this time obliged to keep ſix thouſand militia in pay, in addition to a regiment of foot, and a battalion of artillery, which it always keeps; and this increaſes the expence of the war department to 300,000 dollars, which is 87,795l. ſterl. but when peace ſhall be concluded with the Indians, the greateſt part of the expence of government, including that of the army, will not amount to one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, which, as has been already ſtated is but an eighteenth part of the expences of the Engliſh government.

I requeſt Mr. Adam and Mr. Dundas, and all thoſe who are talking of conſtitutions, and bleſſings, and Kings, and Lords, and the Lord knows what, to look at this ſtatement. Here is a form and ſyſtem of government, that is better organized and better adminiſtered than any government in the world, and that for leſs than one hundred thouſand pounds per annum, and yet every member of Congreſs receives, as a compenſation for his time and attendance on public buſineſs, one pound ſeven ſhillings per day, which is at the rate of nearly five hundred pounds a year."

It appears from the foregoing extracts, that Mr. Paine does not think ſo badly either of the conſtitution, or of the *adminiſtration* of the government of the United States, as our *reformers* at home—he expreſsly pronounces that government not only to be *better organized*, but *better adminiſtered* than any government in the world. That gentleman is in a ſituation to ſee the affairs of this country impartially. Well informed of what has been done, and at a diſtance from the factions which are among us, he judges from *facts* and their *conſequences*, unwarped by the paſſions of rivalſhip, which are ſo apt to diſcolour objects, and give them a falſe appearance. The authority of Mr. Paine on this ſubject, it is preſumed will have weight with the clamourers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The enemies of government affect to be afraid of the arbitrary power of Congreſs. They tremble to ſee every thing depend on a looſe diſcretion which is not tied down by the conſtitution and fixed unalterable principles of law and reaſon. They abhor the funding ſyſtem alſo. Mark their inconſiſtency. They would keep the public creditors dependent on yearly grants—why?—to prevent a great monied intereſt connected with government. Would not their plan, however, produce this connection in its worſt form? by creating and continuing an entire dependence of the certificate holders on the majority of the two houſes. Let the example of the ſtates decide the point.

Further, theſe conſiſtent fault-finders would have had Congreſs aſſume an unlimited power over the debt—and give much or little to the creditors, and divide that too with the original holders, in ſuch proportions as they in their diſcretion ſhould deem proper. What beeomes of the arbitrary diſcretion of Congreſs in this affair? Would not theſe ſecond-ſighted men, who ſpy iniquity in public faith and juſtice, and the danger of arbitrary power in governing by fixed and equal laws, which regard rights and not perſons, would not they have been the firſt to cry out, *Congreſs is more deſpotic than the Grand Turk—they have deſpiſed their plighted faith—they have diſhonoured the nation—they pretend to be above law and right.*

As Congreſs took the plain old path which the old Congreſs pointed out, the Preſident ſolemnly recommended in his public addreſſes, and all America expected, the ſtyle of accuſation muſt be conformed to what they have done. For to certain people who are hunting for faults, nothing is more acceptable than to find game—yet, even if they miſs it, they muſt fire off their pieces.

The United States, while provinces, uſed to boaſt of their liberty, and juſtly; which of them had a charter ſo favorable to the equal rights of men as the conſtitution of the United States? Yet a party is trained to abuſe thoſe men as enemies of a free government, who are diſpoſed to carry that conſtitution, and the laws paſſed under its authority, into effect.

With one voice, the patriots and philoſophers of Europe call on government for duties to check the immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors. The order of things ſeems, in our country, to be inverted. Men, pretending to be both patriots and philoſophers, condemn the exciſe.—The uſe that ſome perſons make of the unpopularity of the word *exciſe*, ſhews how much better ſome quack philoſophers love power, than their country or the ſciences.

In ſober times men attend only to facts. But when they get carried away by their paſſions, very often thoſe things make the moſt impreſſion which have the leaſt foundation. The imagination, when diſturbed, always paints bigger than the life—Fancy peoples her own creation with nothing leſs than giants. Beſides, things which do not admit of proof, cannot on the other hand be diſproved. They take poſſeſſion of the mind, and not unfrequently when good ſenſe is diſpoſed to come home again, it is refuſed admittance. The junto, therefore, who wiſh to prepare the people for the taſk they are ready to undertake of demoliſhing *all* (they complain of all) that the new government has ſet up, very properly addreſs themſelves to men's paſſions. What topic for inflaming the multitude againſt the laws and the law-makers has been left untried! The angry, the proud, the jealous and the weak, are all addreſſed. Twice a week they conjure up evil ſpirits from the dark to haunt the ſick imagination. But the ſound ſenſe of an enlightened nation, poſſeſſing every privilege, and deſerving what it poſſeſſes, diſſipates the fantaſtic ſhadows of party deluſion, as the waking faculties ſcatter the viſions of a diſturbed ſleep.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE NATION's GAZETTE.

A PARODY.

DUP'D as the greateſt fool is he,
The man who pins his faith on thee;
Whoſe columns lies and ſlander ſwell,
And a long liſt of woes foretell.

Whate'er you touch—its hue is chang'd;
The order of the world derang'd—
And wretched traſh, from ———'s pen,
Would bring old Anarch's reign again.

'Tis this that makes your page ſo ſad—
At times—your readers ſay you're mad—
They're ſure you do not count the coſt,
Subſcribers gone—and money loſt.

The world grows tir'd—your carping crew,
Alas, preſents them nothing new;
Old lies, new vamp'd, alone abound,
Lies ſmok'd by all the country round.

With antifederal ſtuff they're vext,
With diſmal propheſies perplext;—
For this, your readers will not pay—
You'll fret—then quit—alack-a-day!

DIED on Saturday laſt, after a ſhort but painful illneſs, Mr. JOSEPH FEW, of this city; a worthy and uſeful citizen; who, ſince the revolution (in which he took an active part as an officer of our army) hath employed himſelf in bringing to great perfection a number of uſeful manufactories and valuable inventions for the benefit of this country, and, we hope, for the emolument of his virtuous and amiable widow, family and fortune. He was the firſt that patronized, and brought to uſeful application, Mr. James Rumſey's patented improvement of Dr. Barker's rotatory water-wheel, by which power he was enabled, under a very light ſtream of water, to conſtruct a variety of valuable machinery for the manufacturing of muſtard, ſtarch hair-powder, tobacco, ſnuff, chocolate, ſhelled and pearl barley, ſplit peas, &c. &c. all of of which ſeveral articles, were carried on in an extenſive ſort, without any patronage from public authority. Punctual and juſt in his dealing—humane and liberal to the poor—warm and ſteady in his friendſhip, and a ſteady patron of all uſeful inventions or improvements, it may be truly ſaid, that the inhabitants of Philadelphia and citizens of the United States, have loſt in him one of their moſt valuable citizens. He was interred in the Friends' Burying-Ground (of which he profeſſed himſelf a member) on Sunday evening, followed by a reſpectable and large number of his fellow citizens.

A man, more deſireable to man, hath ſeldom left us!

Died, laſt Saturday, on board the ſchooner Friendſhip, Capt. Welſh, from Charleſton, Mr. WILLIAM BENTON, a young man who had lately gone to viſit the ſtate of South-Carolina, and was returning to Philadelphia, when he was ſeized with the ſickneſs which occaſioned his death.—Mr. BENTON was a native of Connecticut.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Molly,	Eager,	Cape-Francois
Snow Minerva,	Hedley,	Scarborough, in diſtreſs
Brig Adventure,	Liſs,	Montſerrat
Kitty,	M'Alliſter,	St. Croix
Cadet,	Grafton,	Guadaloupe
Swallow,	Cheeſman,	Boſton
Le Sage,	Hennequier,	returned in diſtreſs
Nancy,	Hathaway,	St. Martin
Schr. Friendſhip,	Welſh,	Charleſton
Sans Souci,	Crozier,	Virginia
Dolphin,	M'Alpine,	Savannah
Sloop Francis,	Hill,	Montſerrat
Hope,	Huſſey,	Nantucket
Mary,	Salter,	St. Euſtatia

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	22/
3 per Cents,	13/
Deferred,	13/6
Full ſhares Bank U. S. 49 50	per cent. prem.
¾ ſhares, 61 62	

WANTED—TO RENT,
From the laſt of October next,
☞ *A convenient Houſe, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*

---

100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Maſſachuſetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a ſteel claſp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz.

Maſſachuſetts State Notes—No. 2,425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to *Thomas Greenwood*, for £. 23 16*s.* principal—No. 22,399, dated January 1, 1785, payable to *Nathaniel Partridge*, for £. 10 10*s.* principal.—No. ——, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to *Timothy Howard*, for £. 8 8*s.* 1*d.* principal.—No. ——, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0*s.* 3*d.* principal.—One Indent Certificate for Four Dollars, and a New-Hampſhire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to *Joha and Daniel Jenks*; alſo a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by *Nathan Bond* to *Samuel W. Pomeroy* (by whom it was endorſed) dated 1ſt May, 1792, and payable on the 11th Auguſt following; the others were all payable to the Subſcriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were iſſued, and the Notes of Hand by the different ſigners, they can therefore be of no uſe to any but the owner.

The Subſcriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who has found the ſame, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no queſtions will be aſked.

ABRAHAM FOSTER.

Salem, Maſſachuſetts, Auguſt 1, 1792. (eptf)

NEW-BRUNSWICK Church Lottery.

THE peculiar circumſtances of a gentleman who had undertaken to diſpoſe of a proportion of the tickets in the New-Brunſwick Church Lottery, having, in his opinion, rendered it inconvenient for him further to proceed in the ſale thereof, between eleven and twelve hundred tickets are unexpectedly returned to the Rector, Church-Wardens and Veſtry-men. This lays the Managers under the neceſſity of further adjourning the drawing of the Lottery, until the fifteenth day of October next, that they may have time to tranſmit theſe tickets to the parts of the ſtate where they are applied for, and receive the returns. As there are but few tickets beſides theſe remaining on hand, all perſons who are diſpoſed to promote the pious object of this Lottery, or to take a chance for the prizes therein, are requeſted to ſupply themſelves by the firſt of October; and the gentlemen appointed to diſpoſe of them, are deſired to return thoſe to the Managers which then remain unſold, to anſwer the applications of ſome gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are poſtponed to this reſource for a ſupply.—And notice is hereby given, that the tickets not returned to the Managers by the eighth day of October, will be conſidered as at the riſk of the holders.

N. B. ROBERT MORRIS, Eſq. of New-Brunſwick, is duly choſen one of the Managers of the ſaid Lottery, and has given ſecurity and qualified agreeably to law. (eptO1)

Certificates Loſt.

MISSING, *Five New-Jerſey Certificates*, ſigned by *Silas Condict*, viz.

No. 740 for	£. 75	0	0
1978	11	12	9
715	1	0	0
3482	1	4	6
829	0	12	9

The ſubſcriber ſuppoſes the above Certificates are ſtolen. Whoever will diſcover the Thief, or Certificates, and leave information at the Treaſury or Loan-Office in New-Jerſey, or in the County Collector's Office at Morris-Town, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

Morris-Town, JOSEPH LEWIS.
New-Jerſey, July 12, 1792. (1aw7w)

SECURITIES.

SOLDIERS, Mariners, and militia men's pay, lands, and claims on the public,

SHARES, in the Banks, in the Canals, and Turnpike Road,

CERTIFICATES, granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies,

NOTES of hand, bills, bonds, and mortgages with or without depoſits,

BOUGHT, ſold, or negotiated, at No. 2, in Fourth-ſtreet below Market-ſtreet, by

FRANCIS WHITE,

Who tranſacts buſineſs in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power, of attorney, or by perſonal application.

PHILADELPHIA. (1aw6w)

WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER, from London, reſpectfully informs the public that he has eſtabliſhed a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Veſſels, Druggiſts, and Families, may be ſupplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

Orders in this and the adjacent States, received by Mr. JOHN GOODEVE, Bridge-Street, Mr. WILLIAM FROBISHER, Fletcher-Street, and at the Manufactory, where ſamples may be ſeen.

N. B. Bees-Wax taken in payment, or bleached on moderate terms.

New-York, July 19, 1792. [ep7w]

WM. CLELAND,

BOSTON,

Tranſacts buſineſs in the Funds of the United States;

BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.

☞ Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

June 1. (ep1m & 1aw2m)

AMERICAN LEAD MANUFACTORY.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

Bank of the United States.

JULY 10, 1792.

RESOLVED,

THAT an Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, be eſtabliſhed in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia.

RESOLVED,

That the 2d Tueſday in September next be appointed for the Election of Thirteen Directors and a Caſhier, for the Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, in the City of Richmond.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

Ebenezer Hazard,

STOCK-BROKER,

HAS Removed his OFFICE to No. 128 north Second-Street, where he continues to purchaſe and ſell on Commiſſion, Certificates of debt of the United, and Individual States, Bank Stock, Canal, and Turnpike Shares, &c. &c.

☞ Subſcribers to the Univerſal Tontine who have not yet received their Certificates are deſired to call for them.

July 18. (ep.tf)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

To be publiſhed by Subſcription,

THE

AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,

OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Old Congreſs,

From September 1774, to March 1789;—

An authentic and *original* collection of

OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.

written during the late war;

And EXTRACTS from the

SECRET JOURNALS.

(For particulars, ſee Propoſals at large.)

Subſcriptions are received by the principal Bookſellers, and by the Editor,

JOHN CAREY, *No.* 26, *Pear-Street, Philadelphia.*

TO BE SOLD,

(And poſſeſſion given immediately)

A Valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and well improved, containing 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made; the cleared land is under good fence, and is well adapted to graſs, and there being ſo much meadow, a large ſtock may be raiſed: it is alſo natural to wheat, and a proper attention to a well-kept ſtock, will much improve its quality, and be the moſt profitable: it has a young orchard of 200 apple-trees, a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden. There are on the premiſes a handſome two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, and an elegant piazza; alſo, a good barn, with ſtabling, cow-houſe, granary, waggon-houſe, work-ſhop, and ſmoak-houſe. The ſituation is high, pleaſant, and healthy, and affords ſome very agreeable proſpects, and is in a good neighbourhood: it lies on the main road to New-York, about a mile and a half from Princeton, New-Jerſey, and 43 from this city. The title was examined and approved by eminent council before the ſubſcriber purchaſed. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, at No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, or at No. 81, South Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Jun.

N. B. Stock for the farm may be had of the preſent tenant.

Alſo, to be Sold, and entered immediately, A two-ſtory Brick HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, in Arch-ſtreet, No. 23, 16 feet two inches in front, and 102 feet in depth. Apply as above.

July 17. (eptf)

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every ſituation which may be deſired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for ſale by the Commiſſioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the reſidue in three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk to the Commiſſioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

Sixty Dollars Reward.

BROKE goal in Baltimore, the 10th of April laſt, and made his eſcape, a Negro Man, named BILL FLANAGAN, the property of the ſubſcriber. He is a ſtout, ſtraight likely fellow, about 25 years of age; 5 feet 8, 9 or 10 inches high. He affects to be a zealous Methodiſt, is extremely artful, talkative and plauſible; can read, and it is ſuppoſed can write. He had on a ſailor's red cloth jacket, a ſtriped and a pair of canvaſs trouſers; he was barefooted. It is not doubted he will alter his dreſs, and change his name. He was lately the property of Capt. Joſeph Goutrou, of Baltimore, and was employed as a ſailor on board his packet; and it is probable may try to get on board ſome veſſel in capacity of ſeaman.

It is ſuppoſed he is now in New-York or Philadelphia ——Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negro, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall receive SIXTY DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.

Baltimore, Auguſt 1, 1792. (1aw4t)

☞ *The* JOURNAL *of the* THIRD SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES, *may be had of the Editor hereof.*

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the twenty-ninth day of September next inclusive, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1793, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town & Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Pittſburgh, and at Pittſburgh, York-Town and Carliſle.

2. At any place or places from Pittſburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the ſaid mouth to the upper falls of the ſaid Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the ſaid upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the ſaid Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the ſaid Head Navigation to the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek to the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga River, and thence down the ſaid River to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto River and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids or the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferſon, and at Fort Jefferſon.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferſon to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the ſaid field of action.

14. At any place or places from the ſaid field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the ſaid Miami Villages to the Falls of the Miami River, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the ſaid Falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Miami River of Lake Erie to Sanduſky Lake, and at Sanduſky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the ſaid Sanduſky Lake to the mouth of the River Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga to Preſque Iſle, and at Preſque Iſle.

19. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to the ſtream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the ſaid Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany River to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittſburgh.

22. At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh River, and from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River to the mouth of the River Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Illionois River.

24. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the River Margot inclusively.

25. At any place or places from the ſaid River Margot to the River Yazous inclusively.

26. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

27. At any place or places from Fort Knox, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

28. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the ſaid head navigation of Little River.

29. At any place or places from the ſaid head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

30. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid River, inclusively.

31. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid River, and at Naſhville.

And at any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the Southward, Weſtward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contract for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may compriſe all the places which have been ſpecified, or a part of them only.

Univerſal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Bookſellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; ſelected from different Authors, and publiſhed by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a ſingle book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to thoſe who take quantities.

Auguſt 4. (eptf.)

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobſon,

Bookſeller, at the Stone-Houſe, in Second-Street, Philadelphia,

VOLUME VI. of

ENCYCLOPEDIA:

Or a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,

On a plan entirely new: By which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form

Of diſtinct Treatiſes or Syſtems.

This ſixth volume contains, among a variety of intereſting articles,

Dioptrics, diſtillation, diving bell, art of drawing, Dublin art of Dying, theory of the earth and earthquakes, Edinburgh, education, hiſtory of Egypt, Syſtem of electricity, hiſtory of England, engraving, ſtaying, hiſtory of Ethiopia, &c. &c. &c.

Illuſtrated with twenty-two copper plates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types (caſt for the purpoſe in Philadelphia) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in *volumes* or *half-volumes*; it being propoſed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty ſhillings (Pennſylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole *volume*, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finiſhed are to be paid for on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. In the courſe of publication will be exhibited above five hundred copper plates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other ſcientific dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered, an elegant frontiſpiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

*** As the very great expence attending the undertaking, makes punctuality of payment indiſpenſably neceſſary, the publiſher flatters himſelf that the ſubſcribers will be perfectly ſatisfied with his adhering ſtrictly to his original plan of delivering the books only on receiving payment, agreeable to the conditions of publication.

Subſcriptions for the Encyclopedia,

Will continue to be received on the ſame terms as uſual, till the firſt of September, 1792, when the price will be encreaſed. TEN DOLLARS to be paid on ſubſcription, by thoſe who have not ſubſcribed before that time.

Thoſe who have ſubſcribed, but not taken their books before that time, will be conſidered as not having ſubſcribed.

As the ſubſcription will probably be cloſed by Chriſtmas, ſuch as chuſe to be poſſeſſors of this very valuable and important work, will do well to come forward in time, that they may not be diſappointed. July 21. eptf

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public Sale on Thurſday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceaſed, containing between ſix and ſeven hundred acres, the greateſt part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very conſiderable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the ſame diſtance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe, (with four rooms and a paſſage, or entry, on a floor) and the neceſſary outhouſes.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS,
} Executors.

(eptO)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by thoſe who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-Houſe may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market houſe in Georgetown, and one mile from the Preſident's ſquare, in the city of Waſhington—on tide water, navigable for veſſels of ſeveral hundred buſhels burthen.—The ſtream is ſufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of ſtones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unneceſſary to dwell on the advantages of ſuch a ſituation.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that ſhould be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on thoſe imported in Ships or Veſſels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Veſſels; including the additional Duties to which the reſpective Articles are liable.